

# SCI-TECH NEWS

*The Official Bulletin of the*

SCIENCE-TECHNOLOGY DIVISION  
SPECIAL LIBRARIES ASSOCIATION

CHEMISTRY • PETROLEUM • ENGINEERING-AERONAUTICS • PUBLIC UTILITIES • PHARMACEUTICAL • METALS

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## EDITORIAL THOUGHTS

### PROJECTS FOR PROGRESS?

The past decade has produced a bumper crop of new techniques, new information sources and new problems for the industrial librarian. The growing mass of scientific and technical literature and increased tempo of technological progress have provoked a wealth of discussions both in library and scientific journals and at meetings of professional societies in every field.

One solution to the problem of keeping up with the current literature is the library abstract bulletin, which admirably fulfilled its purpose ten years ago, but is now on trial for its very existence. At least one industrial library is engaged in an exhaustive study of its abstracting system; another has recently suspended publication of its abstract bulletin of long standing. Convention discussions pointed up the need for a critical review of library abstracting, including a cost survey.

And library bulletins are but one end product of the need for literature service. Should we not go one step further and investigate the bases of our operations, recognizing that the results may require changes in our thinking? An open door awaits the group who would undertake fundamental studies of library services. The potential reward to each of us in having such data available is a strong recommendation for such projects.

The Science Technology Division is uniquely vested with means to complete such research by the widely varying subject backgrounds represented and the intense personal interest of the members in aids to their professional achievement.

The S-T Division has contributed many tools to enrich the librarian's resources (e.g. TECHNICAL LIBRARIES, the PB NUMERICAL INDEX, and the current work in progress, BIBLIOGRAPHY OF AWARDS, to mention only three). Let us now consider expanding our viewpoint to new fields of accomplishment. What they are will depend upon you. Please communicate your ideas and volunteer your cooperation and active assistance to your Chairman, Miss Anne Nicholson.

### DIVISION OFFICERS AND COMMITTEE CHAIRMEN

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## SCI-TECH NEWS

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### DR. MORTIMER TAUBE RECEIVES SLA AWARD FOR "PIONEERING IN DOCUMENTATION"

At the recent SLA convention the SLA Award went to a Sci-Tech Member once again. Dr. Mortimer Taube, then Deputy Chief, Technical Information Office, Atomic Energy Commission, and now President, Documentation, Inc., was given a beautiful sterling silver bowl, suitably engraved, for ideas he had developed and for other intangibles which advanced the cause of librarianship. Previous awards have been for specific publications and so Dr. Taube's award forms a departure from the others.

Dr. Taube's ideas covered all phases of librarianship including classification, cataloging, acquisitions, reference, machine applications, visual aids and public relations. You know of his constructive thinking in the use of facsimile machines to transmit library references by wire over great distance to keep from setting up a library in a "hot" atomic area. You know his widely debated article in the Library Journal on corporate author entries and direct subject headings, you know of his work in advocating a new library card format for government research reports that has become widely adopted, but you may not know of the encouragement he has given other librarians working in the difficult field of those research reports. You may not know of his sponsorship of library methods in circles where he was the only librarian and all others were subject specialists in the technical fields involved. A practicing, capable and militant librarian won the SLA Award in 1952.

### BOUQUETS FOR BILL

Time out to toss a bouquet in the direction of our able business manager, *William J. Vitali*, of Western Cartridge Co. His fine spirit of cooperation would lighten the heart of any harrassed editor. By his determined efforts the circulation of SCI-TECH NEWS has been boosted to an all-time high (462 paid subscriptions as of August 15). We are still scrambling for a solid financial footing though. For the last two issues, when the size of the NEWS threatened to ruin our budget, the abstract section has been multilithed by Mr. Vitali — just one example of his ever-ready support.

### NEW YORK BUSINESS MEETING

The annual business meeting of the Science-Technology Division was held at the Hotel Statler, New York, on May 28, 1952 at 9:30 A.M. Highlights of the reports of officers and chairmen of committees and projects follow.

The treasurer's report showed a current balance from 1951-52 of \$305.78.

The May 16th membership was 1,517, which is a gain of 108 over last year. For the first time, the 1952 SLA dues bill included a notation of section preference. It was reported that at the Association's Advisory Council meeting, the Executive Secretary spoke on the multiplicity of section affiliations indicated as a result of the section check on the dues bill and the amount of staff time required for changes in one member's record. Following discussion and vote it was approved that the number of sections to which an S-T member may belong without charge, be limited to two.

The Bibliography Pool Chairman reported loans at a rate of about two per month and recommended several changes in the rules and procedures of the Pool. Changes adopted were: 1) only on request will the names of the contributing libraries, individuals or organizations be deleted from the bibliographies, and 2) the Pool will not be limited to unpublished bibliographies, but the custodian shall use his discretion in determining what borderline and published material should be accepted. Special effort will be made to publicize and add to the Pool (see p. 8). Further discussion resulted in the recommendation that the Pool be deposited at SLA Headquarters and its subject content broadened to include other Divisions. Another suggestion was for the adoption of a coupon system for loans of mimeographed or published copies. An investigation will be made relative to the possibility of Headquarters' custodianship of the Pool.

The Bibliography of Awards project is about to be presented to the SLA Publications Committee. Of the 384 awards, 43 had been completed as of convention time. Information gathered includes names of awards, society, description of awards, recipients and citation.

The Ways and Means Committee was active last year on such projects as microcards, publication royalties, possibility of issuance of SLA monographs, Division budget and means of increasing Division resources. The Division Allotments from headquarters were increased this year to 4 per cent of the amount of dues paid. Decision was made to allocate each section 8 cents per member for 1952-53.

The Microcard Project, which has considered sponsorship of microcard editions of periodicals, was started both in the realization of the relief which microcards might offer to crowded libraries and as a possible means of increasing Division income. The results of the survey of the interest of Division members in microcard editions were summarized. Any monetary return for the Division from microcards would necessitate business arrangements, and require approval of the SLA Executive Board. Two propositions have been presented to the Board but decision has been deferred for advice from the Legal Committee. It was voted to discharge the Ways and Means Committee from further work on the project and to appoint a special Microcard Project Committee.

The project on a **Roster of Scientific and Technical Librarians** was implemented by a questionnaire designed to locate those persons in the library field who have scientific and technical training and/or experience. A 23 per cent reply was received by May 23rd. The value of the project was discussed, including suggested use of the information for recruiting and training, but no decisions were reached.

The meeting adjourned at 12:30 P. M.

### WE POINT WITH PRIDE

Of seventeen SLA publications currently sold as of June 30, 1952, six were sponsored by the Sci-Tech Division. And the Best Seller in the whole list is our Lucille Jackson's "Technical Libraries: Their Organization and Management" with sales of 1,644, one quarter of its second printing already gone. Of the six, two had not yet paid for themselves, and caused the Publication Fund debit entries totalling only \$51.90, while the other four S-T items had given the Fund profits of \$10,555.

Because of our Division's fine support of the Publications Fund, the SLA Executive Board on May 30 voted to authorize publication of the Philadelphia Sci-Tech Group's "Correlation Index to the Bibliography of Technical Reports, Volumes 1-16, No. 6," if estimates showed that its cost would not exceed \$5,000. A successful demonstration by Miss Ormsen and Miss Runge started the camera rolling, and Philadelphia S-T will be scanning microfilm reels this fall for the number of document series to be correlated with PB number. Errata to the "Numerical Index" will be included in this Index, so everyone please send along those you have come across.

When Miss Little and co-workers' "Bibliography of Scientific Awards" is ready for the printer in 1953, we hope everyone will have bought the "Correlation Index" so that the Publications Fund again has \$10,000 in our favor.

### BJORKSTEN ESTABLISHES LITERATURE RESEARCH CENTER

Dr. Johan Bjorksten, president of Bjorksten Research Laboratories, has announced that his firm has established an office in Washington, D. C., principally as a center for literature research in the libraries of the Patent Office, the Library of Congress, and other Washington depositories.

The office is under the direction of James W. Perry, director of literature research for Bjorksten. Henry C. Tovey is attached to the office as literature chemist.

—OIL, PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER. p. 57, (July 28, 1952).

### ACRL MONOGRAPH NO. 3

The establishment of staff requirements in a small research library, by S. Herner and M. K. Heatwole. ACRL Monograph No. 3. University of Illinois Library, Chicago Undergraduate Division, Chicago, Ill. 50¢.

This monograph is a case-study illustrating a method of library personnel administration which can be applied to a small college library as well as to special libraries in industry or university. Time studies are used to ascertain quantity and type of staff members required.

### MACHINE TECHNIQUES FOR INFORMATION SELECTION

The application of machine techniques for literature searching was the subject of a symposium held June 10-11, 1952, under the sponsorship of the Industrial Liaison Program at Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Representatives from industry, governmental agencies and universities heard a discussion of the recently developed I.B.M. Electronic Card Scanning System. In this new system, information is coded on I.B.M. cards and searching is accomplished by a photoelectric scanner, through which the cards pass lengthwise rather than crosswise. It is possible to put 40 code words on the ordinary 80-column card.

A study is being made at M.I.T. on the application of an Electronic Digital Computer for high speed scanning of indexes which have been recorded on tape as a series of magnetized spots. The use of such a device for information selection has not been developed as yet though the fundamental requirements for such a system seem to be understood.

Although conventional indexing and classifying methods provide a starting point, new indexing procedures must be developed in order to effectively use automatic equipment. Research is being conducted at M.I.T. under the leadership of Dr. James W. Perry, on machine-indexing; they have selected and coded over 15,000 terms which have been grouped according to the general or specific fields or industry to which they pertain.

Also of interest, at this symposium, was the discussion of storage of records on microcards and microfilm. Mr. J. W. Kuipers of Eastman Kodak Company described a system of filing standardized 16 mm. microfilm strips as a master file record. Microcards are contact printed from the film strips for material in active use or requiring wide distribution. A similar system, developed by Diebold, Inc., also utilizes microfilm strips, which are mounted on cellulose acetate sheets for filing, like cards. The sheets can be read by means of a special microfilm reader.

—from reviews by Alice G. Anderson and I. B. Johns.

### RUSSIAN-ENGLISH SCIENTIFIC DICTIONARY STUDY

A survey of existing Russian-English and English-Russian scientific dictionaries will be made by Columbia University under a contract with the National Science Foundation. The study may lead to the compilation of a new comprehensive dictionary.

The foundation has appropriated \$39,300 for the project, which will evaluate the adequacy of existing Russian-English and English-Russian scientific and technical dictionaries, as well as study and test methods of dictionary compilation. Mathematics and metallurgy will be used as test fields, while research may lead to a program for compiling a full-scale dictionary including all fields of science.

The Columbia project is within the framework of a broad program of the National Science Foundation to promote dissemination of Russian scientific information in the United States. For more details see *Chem. Eng. News* 30: 3338-9 (1952).



## CONFERENCE ON THE COMMUNICATION OF SPECIALIZED INFORMATION

The Seventeenth Annual Conference of the Graduate Library School, University of Chicago, August 11-15, 1952, had for its program a series of papers and discussions on "The Communication of Specialized Information." Of particular significance to Sci-Tech members were the first three days of the meeting covering SPECIALIZED COMMUNICATION IN SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY. The last part of the program was devoted to SPECIALIZED COMMUNICATION IN SOCIAL RESEARCH AND ACTIVITY. About a dozen Sci-Tech members were among the seventy-five registrants.

The purpose of the first part of the Conference was to describe the major problems of the organization and management of the new and important body of technical reports literature, with emphasis on the direction which professional policy should take.

In the introductory paper on "The Problems of Specialized Communication in Modern Society," Verner W. Clapp, Chief Assistant Librarian, Library of Congress, described some of the inadequacies and inefficiencies of the present system and listed some of the jobs which need to be done: (1) rationalization of the process of publication and distribution; (2) the registration of publications; (3) systematization of secondary publication; (4) development of better methods for the retrieval of information from the mass of records in which it is incorporated, through subject analysis, classification, etc. These jobs can not all be performed by any one group, but only by a system of alliances between various parts of the information process.

As background for the evaluation of the problems in the communication of specialized information, Eugene W. Scott, Executive Secretary, Interdepartmental Committee on Scientific Research and Development, outlined "New Patterns in Scientific Research and Publication." Specific factors affecting this pattern are the great increase in the Federal research budget particularly in support of applied research, the involvement of a large part of our scientific man power in research on security-classified problems, the greatly increased need for communication among scientists in different disciplines whose joint efforts are needed in the solution of the complex problems of this period, and the accelerated rate at which new knowledge is accumulated within the individual disciplines because of the increase in the absolute size of our national research effort. In the discussion which followed, the need for operational research by librarians was stressed as a means for determining the efficiency of report literature in meeting the information requirements of scientists. It was agreed that the library handling of reports and separate publications, as contrasted to conventional journals, does not pose new or insuperable problems in library organization and management.

In a paper, "Organizing and Servicing Unpublished Reports," Dwight E. Gray reviewed the principal methods of making the contents of technical reports available to scientists and engineers. Principal features of organization and management were considered, including reference and bibliography

service, physical arrangement, classification, cataloging and indexing, etc. He concluded that reports collections offer no problems so different from those of conventional literature but what standard library procedures can be adapted to their control.

Later discussion brought out the importance of speed and promptness in the notification of the existence of reports. In this connection, the effectiveness of a title list was contrasted to index cards and abstract journals, which in most instances are weeks or months behind the receipt of the reports.

"Restricted Dissemination of Information and Its Social Implications" was discussed by Robert Tumbleson, Chief, Office of Scientific Information, National Science Foundation. Although the withholding of trade secrets to maintain a competitive commercial advantage is a well-established and accepted practice, there has been a storm of protest at efforts of Government Agencies to restrict dissemination of information to maintain a military and technological advantage at an international level. The most troublesome aspect of the problem is the imposition of restrictions upon basic scientific knowledge. The problem has been further complicated by the special definitions of restricted information, such as those set forth in the Atomic Energy Act, which have been added to those we find under the Espionage Act. Executive Order 10290, September 24, 1951, on minimum standards for security handling of classified information, is designed to achieve uniformity throughout the Government in the procedures for classification and declassification.

In the final paper on SPECIALIZED COMMUNICATION IN SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, Mortimer Taube, President, Documentation, Inc., discussed the "Implications for Professional Organization and Training," with particular reference to the impact of documentation upon the library profession. He developed the thesis that the claim of librarianship to professional status rests upon its capacity and responsibility for the organization of information. In public library work, for example, he believes that this function is no longer operative as in special librarianship, which is actively engaged in the organization and dissemination of specialized communication. In response to a question from Miss Elizabeth Ferguson, President of SLA, as to the relation of SLA to the new discipline or profession of documentation, Dr. Taube stated that special librarianship is close to documentation and that SLA should change its name to "Association of Special Librarians and Documentalists," similar to ASLIB in England, which includes in its membership librarians and documentalists and information officers who are not librarians. If the American Documentation Institute survives and prospers, it should come to SLA as an equal to consummate this amalgamation. If ADI does not become the home of documentalists, they should join SLA and "bore from within" to put across the documentation concept. Spirited discussion and controversy engaged the Conference on this point.

Closing remarks by members of the audience stressed that the objective and goal of all libraries and information organizations are to deliver the goods.

Bernard M. Fry.



## WITH THE SECTIONS

### CHEMISTRY SECTION

Chairman: Helen G. Dikeman, Monsanto Chemical Co., Springfield 2, Mass.

Vice-Chairman and Chairman-Elect: Anna V. Brown, Aluminium Secretariat, Ltd., Montreal, Canada.

Secretary-Treasurer: Anna M. MacIver, Canadian Industries, Ltd., Montreal, Canada.

The annual business meeting was called to order by Mrs. Marie Goff, Chairman, on May 26, 1952 with 64 members present. Discussion of election procedure resulted in the agreement to have a mailed ballot. One news report per year from the Chairman is to be mailed to section members, enclosed with the ballot.

Plans for the 1953 convention program were discussed and suggestions for topics included library costs, work measurement, job relations, periodicals clinic, union periodical lists, recruiting program, inter-library loan clinic, and training for special library work.

The SLA Publications Committee will consider publishing the proposed cumulative index to the **Transactions of the American Institute of Chemical Engineers**, provided it can be self-supporting. The Publications Committee will undertake a card survey of members to determine how many would be interested in buying a copy at a price not to exceed \$10.

Mrs. Marie S. Goff has compiled a history of the Chemistry section—1953 will mark the section's 20th anniversary.

After the business meeting, the Pharmaceutical section joined the Chemistry section for a talk by Miss Gretchen Little, "Technical Services Spotted on the Librarian's Desk," which reviewed a number of chemical services giving price, frequency, scope and usefulness. A lively discussion followed on library abstract bulletins which led to the proposal that a project be undertaken to study the cost of issuing an abstract bulletin.

### ENGINEERING-AERONAUTICS SECTION

Chairman: Charles K. Bauer, Atomic Energy Commission, Washington 25, D. C.

Vice-Chairman and Chairman-Elect: Alice V. Neil, General Electric Co., Schenectady, N. Y.

Secretary-Treasurer: Ruby S. Craven, (David Taylor Model Basin), 1205 15th St., N. W., Washington 5, D. C.

The program of the E-A Section as presented at the New York convention was a big success. Over 200 members attended the May 26 meeting to hear four excellent speakers discuss foreign and some domestic reference tools in the engineering-aeronautics field.

On May 28 at a joint meeting with Chemistry and Petroleum sections, the E-A Section presented Mr. John Horn of General Electric Company, who spoke on the subject, "Do Librarians Earn Their Keep?" Well over 500 members attended this meeting which had the theme "Management and Research Look at Special Libraries."

#### Annual Business Meeting

At the annual business meeting, Gretchen Runge, the past Chairman of E-A Section, reported that the Section's allotment based on Division membership affiliation would be eight cents per member.

An important new project is the issuance of a quarterly E-A Newsletter which will reach all section members free of charge and will feature announcements, minutes of meetings and professional papers. The second issue, to appear early in September, will include: a summary of the convention papers presented by the E-A Section; a statement of scope and policy of the section, including an outline of projects; complete letter exchange between British Aeronautical group of ASLIB and E-A Section, and its planned periodical exchange.

Mr. Bauer will also act as the E-A Public Relationship Chairman with the assistance of Mrs. Monalee Ellis, who will be responsible for the editing and typing of the Newsletter. Members are requested to submit material of interest to Mrs. Monalee Ellis, 5415 Connecticut Ave., N. W., Apt. 827, Washington 15, D. C.

Last year's increase in membership (from 248 in 1951 to 335 in 1952) has sparked an intensive campaign for new members.

Suggestions for the 1953 convention program in Toronto are urgently requested. Ideas and names of possible speakers should be submitted to the Vice-Chairman, Miss Alice Neil.

Miss Mary E. Zabriskie, Radio Corporation of America, Lancaster, Pa., has agreed to continue to serve as E-A Committee Chairman on the Bibliography of Scientific Awards Project.

Miss Esther Schlundt, Purdue University, Lafayette, Indiana is Chairman of the 1952 Nominating Committee. At the business meeting it was suggested that next year a double slate of proposed officers should be presented and a mail ballot be prepared for the election of officers. Section members are requested to send their suggestions for candidates for Vice Chairman (Chairman-Elect) and Secretary-Treasurer to Esther Schlundt not later than Nov. 1.

#### Convention Papers Available

A few remaining copies of the papers presented at the New York meeting are available as noted below. Send 25¢ for reproduction and postage for all five papers to the Secretary-Treasurer, Mrs. Ruby S. Craven.

1. "Reference Material — A Tool for Conservation," by Howard Coonley.
2. "Abstracting Services for Foreign Scientific Periodicals," by Thomas S. Shaw.
3. "Technical and Scientific Papers and Publications of the British Isles," by James T. Kemp.
4. "Translations Available in the U. S. A.," by Leonard Goldman.
5. "Do Libraries Earn Their Keep?" by John Horn.

### METALS SECTION

Chairman: Mr. F. M. Ethridge, Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company of Canada, Ltd., Trail, B. C.

Vice-Chairman: Miss Mary Frances Pinches, Case Institute of Technology, Cleveland, Ohio.

Secretary-Treasurer: Miss Margaret A. Firth, United Shoe Machinery Corp., Beverly, Mass.

#### New York Convention

With "Statistics" as the subject of our Convention program there was no question of conflict of interest with other meetings. The three authorities Mrs. Seidel persuaded to give papers drew such a large crowd it was necessary to bring in dozens of extra chairs.

The business meeting, following the technical session, was held at the American Iron and Steel Institute. Mrs. Marjorie R. Hyslop read a report citing foreign requests that the ASM-SLA Classification for Metallurgical Literature be revised to serve as an international system, and that SLA take the lead in organizing such a cooperative effort. Mr. Ethridge appointed the following Interim Committee on Classification to study the subject: Mr. W. W. Howell, Miss Frederica M. Weitlauf, and Mrs. Marjorie R. Hyslop, Chairman.

Mr. Charles Wolfenberger was appointed Chairman of the Nominating Committee and Miss Frederica M. Weitlauf Public Relations Representative.

After the business meeting Mrs. Margaret Fuller and the American Iron and Steel Institute were hosts at a cocktail party in the grand manner. (The Manhattanans were double and marvelous!)

#### Regional Meeting at Philadelphia

Our fourth Regional Meeting will be held in Philadelphia October 20th and 21st during the National Metal Congress.

**Monday, October 20th**—Benjamin Franklin Hotel  
2:00 P.M.—New Horizons in Literature Searching.

1. International Cooperation in Metallurgical Literature Classification. Report of Interim Committee on Literature Classification, by Marjorie R. Hyslop, Chairman.
2. Papers describing mechanical methods for literature handling now in the experimental stage at various laboratories and research organizations (Program not yet complete). Dr. J. W. Perry will then summarize the work being done and attempt to "crystal gaze" on its possibilities for the average library.
3. Open discussion.

#### Tuesday, October 21st

- 9:00 A.M.—Research Reports, Their Organization and Availability I. A. Warheit, Argonne National Laboratory, Chicago.
- 10:00 A.M.—How to Obtain Unclassified Material from the Government. Eugene B. Jackson, N.A.C.A., Washington, D. C.
- 11:00 A.M.—Foreign Language Literature and the New International Journal. John H. Hollomon, General Electric Co., Schenectady, N. Y.
- 1:30 P.M.—Foreign Language Literature in Translation. Frederica M. Weitlauf, Timken Roller Bearing Co., Canton, Ohio.
- 2:30 P.M.—Technical Research vs. Librarian. Iver Igelrud, Battelle Memorial Institute, Columbus, Ohio.
- 3:30 P.M.—Selling Your Library to Management. M. H. Bigelow, Director of Technical Services, Plaskon Co. Inc., Toledo, Ohio.

There will be a discussion period after each paper. The program arranged by Mr. Ethridge offers much of interest to librarians, metallurgists and engineers. Previous meetings on mechanical methods have been by experts for experts—now sufficient progress has been made for the experts to report to an average group of research men and librarians. (Would you like to telephone an "Information Center" for a bibliography on a given subject and receive it an hour later by teletype?)

The S-T Council of Philadelphia are planning a dinner for Monday evening to which all visiting librarians are invited. Questionnaires have been sent to members of the Metals Section—others should make reservations direct with Miss Kate Ornsen, Sun Oil Company, Marcus Hook, Pa.

**Exhibit at National Metals Exposition, Oct. 20-24.**

The American Society for Metals have again provided exhibit space, Booth 1020 in the Center Building. The S-T Council of Philadelphia are co-

sponsoring the exhibit and have appointed Miss Rose Lonberger and Mr. Walter Kee booth chairmen. No final decision has been made on material to be exhibited, but Miss Lonberger has arranged for a loan collection of new technical books. Through Mrs. Dorothy Wescott, the Rohm and Haas Co. have made up a lighted plastic sign reading "Library Reference Service" which will call attention to the exhibit.

#### PETROLEUM SECTION

Chairman: Kate C. Ornsen, Sun Oil Co., Marcus Hook, Pa.  
Vice-Chairman and Chairman-Elect: Sidney J. Bragg, Continental Oil Co., Ponca City, Okla.

Secretary-Treasurer: Betty Hale, Socony-Vacuum Oil Co., Dept. of Economics, New York 4, N. Y.

The Petroleum Section has just finished an unusually successful year under the leadership of its 1951-1952 Chairman: Miss Mignon Gill, Librarian, Universal Oil Products Co. A glossary of petroleum terminology was compiled, which will be offered for publication to one of the petroleum trade journals. In addition the duplicate exchange project was continued, which saved many a librarian some sleepless nights. The new chairman of the project is Miss Patricia Cummings of the Standard Oil Co.

The New York program included a trip to the headquarters of the American Petroleum Institute and a two-day round-table discussion between petroleum librarians and industry representatives. The Petroleum Section also participated in a meeting with the Chemistry and Engineering - Aeronautics Section on "Management and Research Look at Special Libraries."

Standard Oil (N.J.) librarians were hosts at a reception for section librarians in Rockefeller Center, at which other members of the Petroleum Industry were also present.

Proceedings of the Petroleum Section will be published shortly and sent to members of the Section. The proceedings will include the round-table papers, a history of the section, a list of past and present officers, and a roster of section members.

#### PHARMACEUTICAL SECTION

Chairman: Winifred Sewell, Squibb Institute for Medical Research, 25 Columbia Hts., Brooklyn 2, N. Y.

Vice-Chairman: Mary C. Devereaux, Mead Johnson and Co., Evansville 21, Ind.

Secretary: Hanni-Lore Levi, Squibb Institute for Medical Research, 745 5th Ave., New York 22, N. Y.

Treasurer: Mary Bonnar, Wellcome Research Labs, Tuckahoe 7, N. Y.

The Pharmaceutical Section is having By-Laws drawn up this year by Mrs. Claire Schultz and Mrs. Elizabeth Johnson in Philadelphia. At the annual business meeting, an invitation to join the Biological Science Division was discussed and declined on the basis that interests of the two groups seem quite different.

#### Information Sources on Drugs

A new project of the Pharmaceutical Section of the Special Libraries Association is the compilation of a check list of drug encyclopedias, formularies, codexes, specialty lists, etc. The coverage of the list will be world wide and the arrangement will be by country. W. A. Southern of Abbott Laboratories is chairman of the project, with Miss Anne McAnne of E. R. Squibb & Sons serving as co-chairman.

**The Union List of Serials in Pharmaceutical Libraries**, a new publication issued by the Pharmaceutical Section of SLA is now ready for distribution. Copies will be sent out in August.

The Union List, which contains approximately 200 pages is edited by Miss Gertrude Bloomer, Librarian of Wm. S. Merrell Co., Cincinnati, Ohio. Gertrude has worked hard to complete this job which is eagerly anticipated by an already large number of subscribers.

This book sells for \$3.00 and copies may be obtained from Miss Helen Loftus, Business Library, Eli Lilly and Co., Indianapolis 6, Indiana.

#### Winifred Sewell on M.L.A. Program

Miss Winifred Sewell, Librarian, Squibb Institute for Medical Research appeared on the program of the Medical Library Association at their Annual Meeting held in Lake Placid, N. Y., June 24-27, 1952. Her paper, "The Librarian's Use of Unlisted Drugs," will be published in the **BULLETIN OF THE MEDICAL LIBRARY ASSOCIATION** later this year. Anyone interested in having a copy of her paper may secure one by sending in a request to Winnie at Squibb Institute.

#### New Editor for Unlisted Drugs

Mrs. Mildred P. Clark, (Jo Clark) librarian of Winthrop-Stearns, Inc., has been named the new editor of **UNLISTED DRUGS** to succeed Miss Winifred Sewell, Librarian of Squibb Institute for Medical Research.

**UNLISTED DRUGS**, a monthly periodical now entering the fourth year of its existence, has a current circulation of 350.

The following resolution was passed by the Pharmaceutical section at their annual meeting:

Early this year the library profession lost an outstanding member—Allen G. Ring, for twelve years Research Librarian of the Mallinckrodt Chemical Works and for three years, until the time of his death, editor of **SCI-TECH NEWS**. These were only two of the many activities and interests which occupied him. The keenness with which he strove for the advancement of his profession had brought him to the front ranks of both the American Library Association and the Special Libraries Association. He was nominated this year for the office of Vice-President of the S.L.A. and he served with distinction as President of the St. Louis Chapter of the A.L.A., of which he was one of the founders and organizers. He was also an active participant in the affairs of the American Chemical Society.

The Membership of the Pharmaceutical Section, as well as all the other sections of the Science-Technology Division, will miss his name from the masthead of the **SCI-TECH NEWS**, upon which he left the stamp of a stimulating personality and a lively literate mind. Under his editorship **SCI-TECH NEWS** became an impressive witness to the qualities in which special librarians take particular pride — their earnestness, alertness, energy, aggressiveness tempered with tact, and awareness of the community of their interests.

The details of his life need not be repeated now. We all know the physical odds against which he struggled and which seemed to serve him as a spur rather than an impediment. Many of us know by personal experience the warmth and friendliness and cooperative spirit which were to be expected from him. As it was put by Irene Marten and Elizabeth Owens, "Allen was a man with an educated heart as well as an educated mind. The Association has lost a fine member, a potential officer. All of us have lost an understanding friend."

It is therefore resolved that, as a memorial to Allen G. Ring, one of the most esteemed and best-loved members of the Science-Technology Division of the S.L.A., the Pharmaceutical Section will contribute \$200 to the Student Loan Fund of the Special Libraries Association in his name.

## PUBLIC UTILITIES SECTION

Chairman: Richard D. Green, National Assoc. of Electric Companies, Washington 6, D. C.

Vice-Chairman: Mary Evelyn Agee, American Gas Assoc., New York 17, N. Y.

Secretary-Treasurer: Marie E. Bozenhard, Hartford Electric Light Co., Hartford 15, Conn.

The annual business meeting of the Public Utilities Section was held at the Hotel Statler in New York on May 26, 1952. Miss Irene Marten of the Union Electric Company of Missouri, Section Chairman, presided. Officers were elected for 1952-53. The new officers were announced in **Electrical World** of July 14, 1952, and the **Utility Spotlight** of July 17, 1952.

After the business meeting a panel discussion took place on the subject of "Information Services Received by Utility Libraries." Miss Josephine Greenwood of the Consolidated Edison Company was moderator. Panel members were Miss Edith Stone, Ebasco Services; Miss Catherine Simms, Institute of Gas Technology; Mr. Harvey E. Bumgardner, Detroit Edison Company, and Mr. Green. Mr. Bumgardner also devoted a few minutes to an interesting resume of his trip to Europe with a group to study the British electric system.

#### Edison Electric Institute Exhibit

During the week of June 2, 1952, the Public Utilities Section sponsored an exhibit at the Edison Electric Institute Convention in Cleveland. Mrs. Janet Nurenberg of the Cleveland Electric Illuminating Company, Mr. Bumgardner and Mr. Green were present to look after the exhibit. Prepared especially for this exhibit was a "Selected List of Books for an Electrical Engineering Library." Miss Alma Mitchell of the Public Service Electric and Gas Company and Miss Greenwood prepared the list which was a very popular give-away item at the convention.

## THE LOGIC OF MECHANIZING INFORMATION

A course of eight lectures on the logic of mechanizing information by Charles A. Baylis (Professor of Philosophy, Duke University) and Mortimer Taube (President, Documentation, Inc.), is announced by the Graduate School of the U. S. Department of Agriculture (**AMERICAN DOCUMENTATION**, vol. III, no. 1). The lectures will cover:

1. The Organization of Information — Historical Background.
2. The Development of Modern Logic.
3. Classes, Class Relations and the Algebra of Classes.
4. The Logic of Propositions.
5. The Systematization of Knowledge in the Deductive Form of Postulates and Theorems.
6. Terms and Classes in Indexing.
7. The Restatement of Ordinary Knowledge in Machine English.
8. Systematizing Information for Specific Purposes.

Classes will meet 6:10-8:00 P. M. Monday evenings, beginning September 22, 1952. Fee: \$10.00.

Registration Information: September 13-20, Sat. 9-4 P. M., Weekdays 9-6:30 P. M. at Patio, Administration Building, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.



## WITH THE CHAPTERS

### Boston

The Science-Technology chairman, Miss Alice G. Anderson, Monsanto Chemical Company, has announced the first meeting for September 23rd. An informal luncheon will be followed by a discussion on **Library Bulletins**.

### Philadelphia

Officers of the Sci-Tech Group for 1952-53 are: Chairman, Kate C. Ornsen; Vice-Chairman, Lillian Wyatt; Secretary, Frances Wright; Treasurer, Robert T. Lentz.

The group will co-sponsor an exhibit and Library Reference Service booth at the National Metals Exposition, October 20-24. (see Metals Section News).

### New York

Miss Gertrude Schutze, Chairman of the Science-Technology Group, reports the following program plans:

October 1952 meeting: Dr. Mortimer Taube, President, Documentation, Inc., tentative.

November 1952 meeting: Mr. Ralph Phelps, Director, The Engineering Societies Library, will speak on book selection.

Future plans include a panel discussion on abstract bulletins, pro and con; a panel discussion on courses offered by library schools in New York for the special librarian; and a visit to an industrial library.

Officers and committee chairmen for 1952-53 are: Chairman, Miss Gertrude Schutze; Vice Chairman (Chairman-Elect), Miss Helen M. Baierle; Secretary-Treasurer, Miss Gladys Garland; Dinner Chairman, Miss Hanni-Lore Levi; Membership-Hospitality Chairman, Mrs. Florence Turnbull; Nominating Chairman, Mr. John Kotrady; Publicity Chairman, Miss Jean A. Ruthven.

### Washington

Newly elected officers of the Science-Technology Group are: Chairman, Mr. Robert P. Ware; Vice-Chairman, Miss Marion E. Bonniwell; Secretary, Mrs. Ruby Moats; Treasurer, Mr. William H. Plant.

## SCIENTIFIC JOURNAL PRINTED IN INTERNATIONAL LANGUAGE

Science Service announces the publication of a monthly journal, **SCIENTIA INTERNATIONAL**, containing selections from its weekly **SCIENCE NEWS LETTER**. Designed for world circulation, the journal is written in **Interlingua**, a new International language developed by the International Auxiliary Language Association. An **Interlingua-English Dictionary** and an **Interlingua Grammar** were completed under the direction of Dr. Alexander Gode. **Interlingua** is rooted in many languages and may be read at sight by anyone who has some acquaintance with another language. At first glance it appears to be Spanish, or a hybrid of Spanish and Italian. Features of the simplified grammar are the use of only one verb form for each tense; adjectives do not have to agree in number or gender with nouns.

**SCIENTIA INTERNATIONAL** is offered as a means of spreading news of scientific developments to non-English speaking countries. Subscription is \$2.00 a year.

## BIBLIOGRAPHY POOL

The SLA Bibliography Pool of the Science-Technology Division will be housed again at Battelle Memorial Institute during the year 1953.

The Pool at present contains 113 bibliographies. The bibliographies cover a wide range of subjects, although the larger proportion are metallurgical.

New up-to-date bibliographies are needed on all subjects of interest to the Science-Technology Division. Bibliographies will be accepted from any source. Bibliographies sent to the Pool are accepted with the understanding that they become SLA property.

If the donor of an unpublished bibliography desires that his company's name be kept confidential, this wish will be respected and all identifying marks will be removed before the bibliography is loaned.

Each bibliography should be accompanied by a statement giving title, period covered, sources of the references, and a brief statement defining the subject matter. This information will be used in preparing title pages and covers.

Bibliographies may be borrowed by writing to:

Dr. Iver Igelsrud, Chairman  
SLA Bibliography Pool  
Battelle Memorial Institute  
505 King Avenue  
Columbus 1, Ohio

The only charge is 15 cents for postage for each bibliography mailed. The money will be returned if the request is not filled.

## INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH LIBRARY

What was called the world's first library devoted to iron and steel and the role of these metals in civilization was dedicated in Schaffhausen, Switzerland on May 3, 1952. The library of over 8,000 volumes was assembled under the auspices of the George Fischer Steel Works in a thirteenth century convent building.

The library, which will serve as an international research center for iron and steel industries and social historians, will be administered by a private committee of trustees representing Switzerland, the United States, France, Great Britain and Germany. W. H. Worriow, president of the Lebanon Steel Foundry, Lebanon, Pa., made the dedication.

## CLASSIFIED U. S. PATENTS ON MICROCARDS

Current subscriptions are being offered by Towsley Microcards, Inc., 41 East 42nd St., New York 17, N. Y., to U. S. Patent Specifications on microcards in the subject groups now given in the **Official Gazette**, beginning July 1, 1952. The price of a subscription to one or two of the three groups is 3 cents per patent; for an order to all three groups the cost is 2-1/2 cents per patent. For the last half year of 1952 estimated costs are:

General and Mechanical patents	\$472.50
Chemical patents	108.00
Electrical patents	94.50

Invoices will be rendered for these amounts on receipt of order with adjustments made at end of year when exact number of patents in the groups are known.

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SPECIAL LIBRARIES ASSOCIATION  
ARCHIVES COPY

National and International Pharmacopoeias: a Checklist. MEDICAL LIBRARY ASSN. BULL. 42(2):193-61(1952). I. H. Shirley and R. G. Spencer.

SCI-TECH NEWS

The compilation is arranged geographically and items are annotated. A bibliography is included.

Vol. 6

September 1952

No. 3, part II.

The Development of Pharmacopoeias. WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION BULL. 47:577-603.

The history of pharmacopoeias is told from the first official work issued in Venice 1528 to the publication of the first international pharmacopoeia by the World Health Organization in 1951.

Expansion: Meeting the Medical Library. MEDICAL LIBRARY ASSN. BULL. 42(2):163-69(1952).

Meeting as practiced in school, hospital and association libraries is discussed.

Expedited Binding Schedules for Improved Reader Service in University and College Libraries. COLLEGE LIBRARIAN 11(3):223-26,251(1952). H. H. Hughes.

This paper suggests specific procedures for developing serials binding schedules to minimize disruption in service to readers.

Information Theory and Its Application to Taxonomy. J. APPLIED PHENOM 24(5):529-31 (1952). T. G. Macdonald.

The author discusses and resolves the source of confusion between the concept of information content and entropy in the theory of information. Information theory is then applied to the problem of classification of data and several models are discussed which represent various possible methods of filing data with the purpose of determining the optimum size of filing-unit in relation to the given data. The classification of faults in a system, the statistical analysis of data or the indexing of books, letters, etc. are possible fields of application.

A Program for Library Staff Development. MEDICAL LIBRARY ASSN. BULL. 42(1):37-42 (1952). C. C. Sage.

The methods used in the library of the Lilly Research Laboratories for the promotion of staff mental development include: staff-meetings, morale builders, library visits and in-service training.

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SELECTED ABSTRACTS

National and International Pharmacopoeias: a Checklist. MEDICAL LIBRARY ASSN. BULL. 40(2):153-61(1952). I. M. Strieby and M. C. Spencer

The compilation is arranged geographically and items are annotated. A bibliography is appended.

The Development of Pharmacopoeias. BULL. WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION 1951(4):577-603. G. Urdang.

The history of pharmacopoeias is told from the first official work issued in Venice 1498 to the publication of the first international pharmacopoeia by the World Health Organization in 1951.

Symposium: Weeding the Medical Library. MEDICAL LIBRARY ASSN. BULL. 40(2):162-69(1952).

Weeding as practiced in school, hospital and association libraries is discussed.

Periodical Binding Schedules for Improved Reader Service in University and College Libraries. COLLEGE RESEARCH LIBRARIES 13(3):223-26,231(1952). M. H. Hughes.

This paper suggests specific procedures for developing serials binding schedules to minimize disruption in service to readers.

Information Theory and Its Application to Taxonomy. J. APPLIED PHYSICS 23(5):529-31 (1952). K. C. MacDonald.

The author discusses and resolves the source of confusion between the concept of information content and entropy in the theory of information. Information theory is then applied to the problem of classification of data and several models are discussed which represent various possible methods of filing data with the purpose of determining the optimum size of filing-unit in relation to the given data. The classification of faults in a system, the statistical analysis of data or the indexing of books, letters, etc. are possible fields of application.

A Program for Library Staff Development. MEDICAL LIBRARY ASSN. BULL. 40(1):37-42 (1952). L. C. Lage.

The methods used in the Library of the Lilly Research Laboratories for the promotion of staff mental development include: staff-meetings, morale builders, library visits and in-service training.



EXHIBIT 1

National and International Pharmacopoeias & Chemicals. MEDICAL LIBRARY ASSN. BULL. 40(2):153-61(1952). E. M. Gossard and M. C. Spencer

The compilation is arranged geographically and items are associated. A bibliography is appended.

The Development of International Pharmacopoeias. BULL. WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION 19(1):277-60(1957). G. W. Gossard

The history of pharmacopoeias is told from the first official work issued in Venice 1498 to the publication of the first international pharmacopoeia by the World Health Organization in 1951.

Symposium on the Medical Library. MEDICAL LIBRARY ASSN. BULL. 40(2):163-69(1952).

Working as presented in schools, hospitals and associations libraries is discussed.

Periodical Studies Published for Research in Libraries and College Libraries. COLLIER LIBRARY LITERATURE 19(1):227-28, 231(1952). M. H. Gossard

This paper suggests specific procedures for developing certain studies which do not require extensive library resources.

Information Theory and Its Application to Taxonomy. J. APPLIED PHYSICS 23(2):259-71 (1952). E. C. MacDonald

The author discusses and reviews the nature of confusion between the concept of information content and entropy in the theory of information. Information theory is then applied to the problem of classification of data and several models are discussed which represent various possible methods of classifying data with the purpose of determining the optimum size of class-groups in relation to the given data. The classification of families in a system, the statistical analysis of data on the behavior of stocks, factors, etc. are possible fields of application.

A Program for Library Staff Development. MEDICAL LIBRARY ASSN. BULL. 40(1):37-42 (1952). E. C. MacDonald

The methods used in the Library of the Lilly Research Laboratories for the promotion of staff development include: staff meetings, monthly meetings, library visits and in-service training.

Literature of Chemical Technology: Survey. In Kirk and Othmer ENCYCLOPEDIA OF CHEMICAL TECHNOLOGY, Interscience, 1952. Vol. 8, pp. 418-49. J. F. Smith and J. D. Scott.

A survey of the literature of chemistry and technology includes primary, secondary and tertiary sources, government publications, standards and specifications, searching.

Literature of Chemical Technology: Mechanized Searching. In Kirk and Othmer ENCYCLOPEDIA OF CHEMICAL TECHNOLOGY, Interscience, 1952. Vol. 8, pp. 449-66. J. W. Perry and R. S. Casey.

Discusses hand-sorted punched cards and systems related to these cards (Flexi-sort, Zatocoding), automatic machines, recording and reproducing techniques.

For Fingertip Information - Consult the Plant Library. PLANT ENGINEERING, p. 69-70 (May 1952). J. Dunham.

The purpose of the article is to describe the arrangement, organization and operation of the library of the Engineering Division of the Eastman Kodak Co., Rochester, N. Y.

A New Aeronautical Library. MINNESOTA LIBS. 16(11): 330-32(1951). L. M. Yike.

The preliminary steps in forming an aeronautical library from an existing general engineering library are described, and also details of periodical handling and circulation. The Air Technical Index and the Central Air Documents Office catalog cards are described.

Library Service at Caterpillar Tractor Co. ILLINOIS LIBS. 34(3):106-9(March 1952). B. B. Jacks.

Four libraries are necessary to maintain adequate library service. The Research Library serves the Research and Engineering Departments, the Training Library services the Education and Training Dept., Planning Library serves the Planning Div. of the Manufacturing Dep., Central Library serves administrative and supervisory personnel. The functions of the Research and Central Libraries are described in detail; brief descriptions are furnished for the other libraries.

Systematic Keyword-catalog. ZENTRALBLATT FUR BIBLIOTHEKSWESEN 65(7/8):260-73(1951). F. Grasberger.

Methods and questions of subject-cataloging are discussed. The dictionary form is examined and suggestions for a single classified key-word-catalog instead of a classified catalog and separate indexes are offered.

Literature of Chemical Technology Survey. In Kirk and Othmer ENCYCLOPEDIA OF CHEMICAL TECHNOLOGY, Interscience, 1952. Vol. 8, pp. 115-149. J. F. Smith and J. D. Scott.

A survey of the literature of chemical and technology industry, as-  
sociated and tertiary sources, government publications, standards and specifications,  
researching.

Literature of Chemical Technology Mechanical Technology. In Kirk and Othmer ENCYCLO-  
PEDIA OF CHEMICAL TECHNOLOGY, Interscience, 1952. Vol. 8, pp. 149-166. J. W. Perry  
and H. B. Casey.

Automatic hand-sorted punched cards and systems related to these cards (Punch-  
card, tabulating), automatic machines, tabulating and reproducing techniques.

For Electronic Information - Consult the Field Library. PLANT ENGINEERING, p. 69-70  
(May 1952). J. D. Smith.

The purpose of the article is to describe the arrangement, organization and  
operation of the library of the Engineering Division of the Eastman Kodak Co.,  
Rochester, N. Y.

A New International Library. INTERNATIONAL LIBRARY, 1950-52(1951). J. H. Hines.

The preliminary stage in forming an international library from an existing  
general engineering library was described, and also details of periodical handling  
and circulation. The Air Technical Index and the Central Air Documents Office  
catalog cards are described.

Library Service of International Tractor Co. ILLINOIS LIBR. 24(3):106-9(March 1952).  
H. H. Hines.

Four libraries are necessary to maintain adequate library service. The Re-  
search Library serves the Research and Engineering Department, the Training  
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Automatic key-word catalog. JOURNAL OF LIBRARIANSHIP 15(2):260-73(1951).  
V. G. Goss.

Methods and questions of subject cataloging are discussed. The dictionary  
form is examined and suggestions for a single classified key-word catalog instead  
of a classified catalog and separate indexes are offered.



Abbreviated Titles of Periodical Publications. ABGIIA II(4):81-89(1951).  
S. R. Ranganathan.

The reasons for abbreviation and some of the pitfalls are briefly discussed. The work of international standardizing organizations is mentioned and nine principles which should govern abbreviations are suggested.

Documentation Service. ABGIIA II(4):95-101(1951). Dhanpat Rai.

Describes reflex and photographic methods of copying recorded materials and enumerates the advantages of microphoto strips and cards.

Directions for Abstractors and Section Editors of CHEMICAL ABSTRACTS. Rev. Ed. Distributed by Editor of C. A., Ohio State University, Columbus 10, Ohio. 1952. 46 p. 25 ¢.

This pamphlet assembles concentrated information on chemical nomenclature, symbols, forms, and abbreviations. The section on style has been expanded and a subject index has been added.

Literaturverzeichnis zur Dokumentation 1930-bis 1950. Vol. 7. Handbuch der Klassifikation. Otto Frank. Berlin, Deutscher Normenausschuss, 1951. 156 p. DM 10.

A select bibliography of literature on documentation.

Chemical Typewriter Prepares Ring Structures, Complex Formulas. CHEM. ENG. NEWS 30 (25):2622(June 23, 1952). Anon.

International Business Machines Corp. built a typewriter for American Cyanamid's Stamford Research Laboratories designed to type complex organo-chemical formulas. The typewriter is a 44-key electric typewriter using elite type. A 66-tooth platen ratchet makes it possible to type on the half space as well as the full space.

On the Dissemination of Research Information. PROC. I. R. E. 40(6):644-45(1952). J. B. McCandless.

The paper deals with the importance of obtaining and disseminating the maximum amount of technical information. It is advocated that a different type of research scientist be trained whose education will cut across all fields of science. These scientists should be utilized to extract from a wide variety of reports and publications the maximum amount of technical data, which is then passed on to the working scientist.

Approved Titles of Periodical Publications. ABSTRACTS II(A):21-22(1947).

S. R. Kungurman.

The reasons for abbreviation and some of the pitfalls are briefly discussed. The work of international standardizing organizations is mentioned and the principles which should govern abbreviations are suggested.

Documentation Service. ABSTRACTS II(A):23-24(1947). Documental Sci.

Describes various and photographic methods of copying recorded materials and summarizes the advantages of microphotographic copies and cards.

Division for Abstracts and Section Editors of CHEMICAL ABSTRACTS. Rev. Ed. Dis- tributed by Editor of C. A. Ohio State University, Columbus 10, Ohio. 1947. 46 p.

This pamphlet summarizes condensed information on chemical nomenclature, symbols, terms, and abbreviations. The section on style has been expanded and a subject index has been added.

Informationstechnik zur Dokumentation 1947 bis 1949. Vol. 7. Handbuch der Klassi- fikation. Göttingen, Germany, Fachbereich Wissenschaften, 1951. 156 p. DM 10.

A subject bibliography of literature on documentation.

Chemical Abstracts Program. Compiling Formulas. CHEM. ENG. NEWS 30 (35):1242(Dec 22, 1952). 4pp.

International Business Machines Corp. built a typewriter for American Cyanamid's Stamford Research Laboratories designed to type complex organo-chemical formulas. The typewriter is a 14-key electric typewriter using elite type. A 66-foot paper ribbon makes it possible to type on the full space as well as the full space.

On the Dissemination of Research Information. PROC. I. R. E. 40(6):644-65(1952). J. H. McCann.

The paper deals with the importance of obtaining and disseminating the maximum amount of technical information. It is suggested that a different type of re- search scientist be trained whose education will not narrow all fields of science. These scientists should be utilized to extract from a wide variety of reports and publications the maximum amount of technical data, which is then passed on to the working scientist.

The Preservation and Availability of Chemical Knowledge. J. CHEM. EDUC. 29,(5): 239-43(1952). G. M. Dyson.

The author analyzes the present methods of dissemination of chemical information (journals, patents, theses, monographs, meeting reports, abstracts, indexes) and then considers nomenclature difficulties, machine searching, and abstracting and indexing imperfections; whether improvement in these is desirable and, if so, whether it is feasible.

Documents in Specialized Libraries. PACIFIC NORTHWEST LIBRARY ASSN. QUARTERLY 16:47-50 (Oct. 1951). P. C. Howard.

Requisites for work with documents are: 1) sufficient time to study lists of documents, 2) general acquaintance with the organization of the government and a detailed knowledge of the functions of those divisions and agencies with which our particular field is most closely associated. This background knowledge is helpful in judging suitability of an article which is listed only by title. The library is now ready to read and interpret the various listing of documents. New documents will be found in government special lists and indexes, magazines containing annotated notices of documents and in subject bibliographies.

Periodical Literature for Electrical Engineers. PROC. I. R. E. 38(12):1380-84(Dec.1950). R. C. Coile.

Suggested lists of periodicals are presented, ranked by relative usefulness for keeping up with current progress and for finding previously published information. The problems of publishing, abstracting, and searching electronic literature are discussed.

The Library Program of the U. S. Atomic Energy Commission Technical Information Service. MEDICAL LIBRARY ASSN. BULL. 40(1):1-5(1952). I. A. Warheit.

Library service of the AEC to project scientists and to the public includes the abstracting, cataloging, dissemination of reports, and experimental and research work in library activities.

Guide to Government Libraries. Great Britain, H. M. S. O., 1952. 120 p. \$1.70

The information contained in this book is divided into 3 sections: 1) brief notes about each library, 2) index to government publications held by libraries, 3) index to subjects dealt with in books and publications held in government libraries.



What Price Scientific Books? PHYSICS TODAY 2(4): 22-25 (April 1952). C. G. Benjamín.

High printing costs and limited audiences impede the publication of specialized scientific books. The author proposes as a solution a research program that would aim at reduced costs and increased speed in printing scientific material.

Study of Engineering Business Papers. G. S. Bonn. Thesis (M.A.). University of Chicago. 1951. 183 p.

800 professional engineers rate their individual interests in the features usually found in engineering business papers and magazines. The ratings and characteristics of features are discussed, and the literature relating to the selection and evaluation of scientific and technical periodicals is reviewed.

A Select List of Standard British Scientific and Technical Books. E. R. McColvin, ed. London, ASLIB, 1952. 72 pp.

Enlarged, revised and up-to-date edition of the list issued in 1946. It is a highly selective list of best books on science and technology now in print. It provides an authoritative guide to those engaged in building up and maintaining a representative library of scientific and technical books. There are over one thousand entries, each containing full bibliographical information together with prices.

Patents as a Source of Information. ASLIB PROC. 4(5): 69-74 (May 1952). W. R. Matthey.

The purpose of the paper is to give advice on reading patent specifications. Most British specifications follow a set pattern: 1) title, 2) opening statement, 3) statement of prior art, 4) object of the invention, 5) statement of invention, 6) general description of the preferred forms of the invention, 7) a specific description. For those looking for technical information turn to the complete specification and then pass directly to the object, and finally concentrate on the specific description; it is seldom necessary to read the claims.

Searching Classified Patent Specifications. ASLIB PROC. 4(2): 75-82 (May 1952). E. M. Bennett. (Discussion on p. 83-85).

The historical development of the classification key including the latest complete revision is outlined, as well as a resume of the principles underlying the scheme of the method of classifying patents. The technique of searching for all specifications relating to a specific subject is explained.

Scientific and Technical Books. KANSAS LIB. BULL. 20: 10-14 (Dec. 1951). J. C. Shipman.

Points out bases of book selection, guides to the literature, types of books which help provide the kind of information libraries may be expected to have to answer scientific and technical questions.

A Library for Radio and Television. STECHERT-HAFNER BOOK NEWS 6(8):115-18 (April 1952). F. Sprague.

A fascinating description is given of the resources, library publications, reference work and other aspects of library functions in the General Library of the National Broadcasting Co.

Information Services at Work. ASLIB PROC. 4(2):87-94 (May 1952). K. Boodson.

Younger members of the profession will find this a stimulating article. It deals briefly but adequately with the acquisition, recording and dissemination of information and the provision of information to specific requests. The author has something very pertinent to say about broadening the individuals knowledge and experience thus vitalizing the information service.

An Index of Theses Accepted for Higher Degrees in the Universities of the British Isles. Compiled by P. D. Record. London, ASLIB, 1952. £ 1.5.0.

The index is the first of an annual series which lists under broad subject headings those theses accepted during the academic year 1950-51. There are 2,100 entries, each containing the following details: author, title and sufficient information to show the field covered when not clear from the title, University accepting the thesis, degree for which the thesis has been accepted. Author and subject indexes are provided.

Why Documentation? ASLIB PROC. 4(2):105-8 (May 1952). S. R. Ranganathan.

The author tells us what the term 'documentation' covers, how it came to be used, and makes it clear that documentation is distinct from archives work and that one should not seek to encroach into the field of the other nor should the two attempt to coalesce into one.

Subject Controls - Nature and Levels of Controls. AMER. DOC. 3(1):11-15 (Jan. 1952). V. W. Clapp.

The author's study of methods of classification leads to the conclusion that there are only two universal criteria - an alphabetic and an anthropofunctional relationship. Levels of control are classified as follows: 1) guides to collections of books, 2) lists of serials, 3) lists of monographs, 4) indexes to periodical articles, and 5) verbal indexes.

Scientific and Technical Books. KARNAS LIB. BULL. 20: 10-14 (Dec. 1951). J. C. Shipman.

Points out some of the book selection guides to the literature types of books which help provide the kind of information libraries may be expected to have to answer scientific and technical questions.

A Library for Radio and Television. STOKENT-HARTER BOOK NEWS 6(8):112-18 (April 1952). J. Sprague.

A fascinating description is given of the resources, library publications, reference work and other aspects of library functions in the General Library of the National Broadcasting Co.

Information Services at Work. ASLIB PROC. 4(2):87-94 (May 1952). K. Goodson.

Younger members of the profession will find this a stimulating article. It deals briefly but adequately with the acquisition, recording and dissemination of information and the provision of information to specific requests. The author has something very pertinent to say about procuring the individual's knowledge and experience thus vitalizing the information service.

An Index of Theses Accepted for Higher Degrees in the Universities of the British Isles. Compiled by P. H. Record. London, ASLIB, 1952. £1.5.0.

The index is the first of an annual series which lists under broad subject headings those theses accepted during the academic year 1950-51. There are 2,100 entries, each containing the following details: author, title and sufficient information to show the field covered when not clear from the title. University accepting the thesis, degree for which the thesis has been accepted. Author and subject indexes are provided.

Key Documentation. ASLIB PROC. 4(2):105-8 (May 1952). S. E. Ranganathan.

The author tells us what the term 'documentation' covers, how it came to be used and makes it clear that documentation is distinct from archival work and that one should not seek to encroach into the field of the other nor should the two attempt to coalesce into one.

Subject Controls - Nature and Levels of Control. AMER. DOC. 3(1):11-15 (Jan. 1952). V. W. Clapp.

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Availability and Use of Aeronautical Information. A Discussion. J. ROYAL AERONAUTICAL SOCIETY. p. 411-25, (June 1952).

A joint discussion was held by the Royal Aeronautical Society and Aslib on February 7, 1952, and it was concerned mainly with the questions of how to keep clients up-to-date and how to provide data quickly when it was required. In this connection, abstracts, accession lists and data sheets were debated and the need for a common coding system was suggested. Problems of security, commercial rights, and foreign information caused difficulties in keeping clients up-to-date.

Communication of Technical Information. R. M. Dederich. N. Y., Chemonomics, Inc., 1952. 116 p. \$5.00.

The thinking and logic which underlie communication of technical information is emphasized. The following methods of communication are evaluated: written report, interorganization memos, progress statements and oral presentation in conferences. These are considered with the following fundamentals in mind: why is the transfer of information necessary? who can use the information? how will the information be used?

How the Library Can Serve Engineering Students. J. ENGINEERING EDUCATION 42(9):440-45 (May 1952). J. H. Moriarty.

The faculty and library of the engineering school have done little to build up a literature attitude to prepare the young engineer to appreciate and exploit the documentation made available in libraries of industrial firms. The engineering school library can contribute for better prepared engineers by improving the library quarters, improving the collection, and providing a librarian who is a salesman devoted to consumer research.

NSF-One Year Later. PHYSICS TODAY 5(7):13-15 (July 1952). D. E. Gray

The principal staff of the National Science Foundation is described, as well as graduate fellowships, grants for research. Projects supported are: investigation of requirements for an improved Russian-English scientific dictionary, an inventory of physiology as a science. NSF also supports the Interdepartmental Committee on Scientific Research and Development and the National Scientific Register. Other NSF activities include emergency support of PHYSICAL REVIEW AND BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS and support of the travel of U. S. scientists to attend international conferences.

A Scientific Theory of Classification and Indexing; Further Considerations. J. DOCUMENTATION 8(2):73-92 (1952). J. E. L. Farradane.

The first consideration for a classification that will stand the test of time is the necessity of expressing true relations between concepts. Notation or "coding", is to be applied only after a classification has been constructed. The problem of notation is dealt with in detail.

-7-

Availability and Use of Astronomical Information. A Discussion. J. ROYAL ASTRONOMICAL SOCIETY. p. 131-32, (June 1952).

A joint discussion was held by the Royal Astronomical Society and A.I.P. on February 7, 1952, and it was concerned mainly with the questions of how to keep records up-to-date and how to provide data quickly when it was required. In this connection, abstracts, accession lists and data sheets were debated and the need for a common coding system was suggested. Problems of security, commercial rights, and foreign information caused difficulties in keeping records up-to-date.

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The faculty and library of the engineering school have done little to build up a literature attitude to prepare the young engineer to appreciate and exploit the documentation made available in libraries of industrial firms. The engineering school library can contribute for better prepared engineers by improving the library department, improving the collection, and providing a librarian who is a scholar devoted to research.

How One Year Later. PHYSICS TODAY 2(7):13-15 (July 1952). D. E. GRAY.

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A Scientific Theory of Classification and Indexing: Further Considerations. J. DOCUMENTATION 8(2):72-92 (1952). J. E. I. FARVANE.

The first consideration for a classification that will stand the test of time is the necessity of expressing true relations between concepts. Notation or "coding" is to be applied only after a classification has been constructed. The problem of notation is dealt with in detail.

A Short Survey of Technical and Scientific Documentation in France. J. DOCUMENTATION 8(2):93-98(1952). J. Wyart.

A view of the position which France occupies in the field of scientific and technical documentation. The article is an interesting account of the counter-influences that hamper the work of a committee concerned with terminology, the

Microfilm in Industry. PHOTOGRAPHIC SCIENCE AND TECHNIQUE 18B (2):55-56(1952). F. F. Bason.

The uses of 8mm, 16mm, 35mm, and 70mm film are discussed as well as shrinkage, equipment and readers. The economics of microfilm in industry is detailed.

Building the Literature of Chemical Engineering. CHEMICAL ENGINEERING 59(7):166-73 (1952). S. D. Kirkpatrick.

The author traces the development of the magazine CHEMICAL ENGINEERING, its emphasis and changing policies and the activities in which the magazine has been interested since its inception especially its efforts to build a permanent literature thru a correlated series of text and reference books.

The Future of Science Libraries. MEDICAL LIBRARY ASSN: BULL. 40(2):147-152(1952). C. E. Sunderlin.

The library of the future is envisaged as a highly organized and efficient tool of research.

Aids to Efficient Purchasing. FACTORY MANAGER 21: 68-69 (1951). J. G. Hall.

The chief aids are trade catalogs and directories. The loose-leaf type of catalog capable of revision is very valuable. The date of receipt should be noted, and adequate indexing is essential. Directories may be supplemented by Buyers' Guides, advertisements and information services.

Sources of Information on Safety. WILSON LIB. BULL. 26(10):843-44(June 1952). D. Agostinelli.

A representative rather than a comprehensive list is designed to indicate the variety of sources and diversity of materials available to answer requests for information on accident statistics, prevention techniques, and safety education in specific areas. A short list of books on safety and related subjects is included.



A Short Survey of Technical and Scientific Documentation in France. J. DOCUMENTATION  
8(3):93-98(1953). J. Vignot.

A view of the position which France occupies in the field of scientific and  
technical documentation.

Microfilm in Industry. PHOTOGRAPHIC SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY 128(2):52-56(1952).  
P. V. Evans.

The uses of 35mm, 16mm, 8mm, and 7mm film are discussed as well as shrinkage,  
equipment and readers. The economics of microfilm in industry is detailed.

Building the Literature of Chemical Engineering. CHEMICAL ENGINEERING 59(7):166-73  
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The Future of Science Libraries. MEDICAL LIBRARY ASSEN: BULL. 40(2):127-132(1952).  
C. E. Lundberg.

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cluded.

Textile Terms and Definitions. ASLIB PROC. 4(2):95-100 (May 1952). J. C. Withers.

The Textile Institute has appointed a standing Committee to establish precise terminology in textiles. The article is an interesting account of the counter-influences that handicap the work of a committee concerned with terminology, the sources consulted for light on textile terms, and the arguments raised in the committee's debates before a definition is finally established.

Special Libraries in Wisconsin. WISCONSIN LIBRARY BULL. 48(1):4-23(1952). Anon.

Interesting descriptions of special libraries in Wisconsin, their location and resources told in the librarians' own words.

A Facsimile System for Reference Service. WILSON LIB. BULL. 26(5):394-95 (Jan. 1952). C. Larson.

The high-speed, long-distance facsimile system developed by R. C. A. for the Oak Ridge National Laboratory incorporates several innovations in the field of facsimile reproduction. The reader-transmitter will scan printed copy or drawings on flat bed surfaces such as book pages and will make direct enlargements of material in small type by any ratio up to 4 to 1. The copy bed can handle individual sheets on books up to 3 inches thick. The signal is transmitted over an ordinary telephone line and the recorder will reproduce clear, highly legible black-on-white copy at a speed of 15 linear inches or 120 square inches per minute. A 2-page article placed in the transmitter will deliver a facsimile copy to a point 8 miles away within 4½ minutes after the request was made.

Manual of Procedure. WILSON LIB. BULL. 26(5):396,398 (Jan. 1952). J. A. Wedemeyer.

The manual should be a cooperative project - staff members writing directions for carrying out a certain routine. A loose-leaf type notebook makes it easy to remove outmoded directions and add new ones. A manual is an essential element for the efficient functioning of a library since it offers mutual protection and businesslike arrangement for all concerned as well as peace of mind of library staff.

An Introduction to Security-Classified Libraries for Universities. B. M. Fry, COLLEGE AND RESEARCH LIBRARIES 13(3):227-229(1952).

This paper deals with the problems of servicing a security-classified reports collection in university research libraries.

The principal microcopying techniques and the special equipment for placing and reading the images of documents on photographic film is surveyed.

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Manual of Procedure. WILSON LIB. BULL. 26(2):396-398 (Jan. 1952). J. A. Webmaster.

The manual should be a cooperative project - staff members writing directions for carrying out a certain routine. A loose-leaf type notebook makes it easy to remove outdated directions and add new ones. A manual is an essential element for the efficient functioning of a library since it offers mutual protection and businesslike arrangement for all concerned as well as peace of mind of library staff.

An Introduction to Security-Classified Libraries for Universities. B. N. Fry, COLLIER AND RESEARCH LIBRARIES 13(3):227-230 (1952).

This paper deals with the problems of servicing a security-classified reports collection in university research libraries.

History and Development of Chemical Periodicals in the Field of Analytical Chemistry:  
1877-1950, F. S. Boig and P. W. Howerton. SCIENCE 115:555-560 (May 23, 1952).

Periodicals in the field of analytical chemistry are analyzed and the data reveal that the following journals are leaders in this field: Analytical Chemistry, Zavodskaya Laboratoriya, Zhurnal Analiticheskoi Khimii, Analytica Chimica Acta, Analyst, Bulletin de la Societe Chimique de France, Chemische Listy, Mikrochemie Vereinigt Mit Mikrochimica Acta, Zeitschrift fur Analytische Chemie, and Anales Defisica Y Quimica. The leading countries contributing to the literature, the languages of publication are listed, and the decline and rise of world publication is discussed.

History and Development of Chemical Periodicals in the Field of Organic Chemistry:  
1877-1949, F. S. Boig and P. W. Howerton SCIENCE 115:25-31 (Jan. 11, 1952).

Periodicals in the field of organic chemistry are investigated by making a statistical analysis of the articles abstracted by leading abstract journals. The data reveal that the 10 leading organic chemistry journals at present are: Journal American Chemical Society, Journal Chemical Society, Journal General Chemistry of U. S. S. R., Helvetical Chimica Acta, Journal Organic Chemistry, Bulletin Chemical Society of France, Chem. Berichte, Comptes Rendus, Nature, Doklady Akad. Nauk S. S. S. R. The leading countries contributing to the literature are listed as well as the important languages of publication. The status of world publication in this field is discussed.

Periodicals Published by Technik, H. Fritzsche, BIBLIOTHEKAR 6 (1):57-64(1952).

16 periodicals are described, each devoted to one particular technological field: mining, metallurgy, welding, textiles.

Qualities Industry Wants in Its Engineers. J. K. Salisbury. GENERAL ELECTRIC REVIEW 55 (3):16-19, May 1952.

Excellent article for librarians as well, describing the important ingredients of success. 15 vital qualities are classified as indispensable (technical ability, aggressiveness, understanding of human relations, responsibility, personal integrity) essential (leadership and organizing ability, responsiveness, adaptability, perspective, introversion and extroversion), and important characteristics (ethics, cost consciousness, confidence, efficiency, optimism).

Microcopying Supplement No. 1 to Unesco Bulletin for Libraries. UNESCO BULL. FOR LIBRARIES 6(2/3): (Feb.-Mar. 1952).

The principal microcopying techniques and the special equipment for placing and reading the images of documents on photographic film is surveyed.





Microcopying Supplement No. 2 to Unesco Bulletin for Libraries. UNESCO BULL. FOR LIBRARIES. 6(5/6):E76-E79 (May-June 1952)

Deals with the processing of film after the photograph of the original has been taken. The processes considered included development, printing and enlargement.

Documents Expediting Project. J. L. Andriot. LIBRARY JOURNAL 77(8):693-695(April 15, 1952)

The Documents Expediting Project organized in 1946 is a central source for obtaining non-depository government publications. In 1951 the Project published a "Classified check-list of U. S. government processed publications". It performs special services for its member libraries who subscribe at the rate of \$100 to \$500 a year. A bi-monthly Bulletin is published to inform participating libraries of the activities of the Project.

Sources of Information on Ultraviolet Absorption Spectrophotometry. R. C. Hirt. J. CHEM. EDUC. 29(6):301-303(1952).

These sources are books, review articles, collections of data and articles on instrumentation and technique, also names and addresses of manufacturers of instruments. It is not a complete listing, but it points out the major sources of more detailed information. Briefly annotated.

The Duveen Library. S. A. Ives and A. J. Ihde. J. CHEM. EDUC. 29(5):244-247(1952).

The University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis., has purchased the Duveen Library of Alchemy and the History of Chemistry, comprising more than 3,000 separate monographs with emphasis upon works of the 17th. to 20th. centuries. Some of the rarer books and pamphlets are described as well as the most important rare periodicals, society memoirs, library and dealers' catalogues.

Annual Reports for Public Libraries. M. S. Riffey. OCCASIONAL PAPERS No. 28, June 1952, 23 p.

The study is based on a review of the important literature about annual reports for educational municipal and industrial institutions, as well as of all available library literature on the subject from 1930 to 1950. It summarizes the major ideas expressed in the literature on the production of good annual reports for public libraries, and analyzes a sample of 50 reports made since 1945 under the main headings of organization, content, format, and distribution, along with a discussion of the major ideas about these topics as expressed in the literature.

Microcopying Supplement No. 2 to UNESCO Bulletin for Libraries. UNESCO BULL. FOR LI-  
BRARIES. 6(2)(6):27-279 (May-June 1952)

Deals with the processing of film after the photograph of the original has been  
taken. The processes considered included development, printing and enlargement.

Documents Expediting Project. J. I. Anderson. LIBRARY JOURNAL 77(8):693-697 (April 15,  
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Source of Information on Microfilm Absorption Spectrophotometry. H. G. Hilt.  
J. CHEM. EDUC. 29(5):301-303 (1952)

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The Davenport Library. S. A. Ives and A. J. Ives. J. CHEM. EDUC. 29(5):344-347 (1952).

The University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis., has purchased the Davenport Library of  
Alchemistry and the History of Chemistry, comprising more than 3,000 separate mono-  
graphs with emphasis upon works of the 17th. to 19th. centuries. Some of the  
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headings of organization, content, format, and distribution, along with a dis-  
cussion of the major ideas about these topics as expressed in the literature.

A Selected and Annotated Bibliography of Marketing Research. R. B. Thompson. College of Business Administration, University of Texas, Bureau of Business Research, Austin 12, Texas. Bibliography No. 8 (rev. ed.), Nov. 1951. 32 p. Single copies free.

The pamphlet lists books and articles under the following chapter headings: 1) general works, 2) organization for marketing research, 3) types of marketing research, 4) techniques of marketing research, 5) statistical methods in market research, 6) preparation and presentation of findings, 7) sources of secondary data, 8) periodicals of interest to market researchers.

Shell Film Unit Stock Shot Library, B. Chibnall. ASLIB PROC: 4(2):59-66, Discussion 66-68 (May 1952)

After a film is selected for storing as a stock-shot it is sorted, catalogued and indexed. The negative film is identified by an edge or key number printed at intervals of one foot along the outside edge. The negative is broken down into individual shots and these are stored in numbered cans with a prefix NP(negative picture); the corresponding positive is stored in one thousand feet reels and is numbered similarly with the prefix PP(positive picture). For each shot an individual catalog slip is made giving the location, description of the shot and its edge number. As with pictures a catalog slip is typed to record details of sound effects (NS - negative sound number). Both sound and picture are classified by U. D. C.

Chart of Medical Publishers in the United States. E. M. Wuchter. Theses (M.S.L.S.) Western Reserve University. 49 p. 1951.

The author emphasizes the enormous potential inherent in these machines, but emphasizes also that machines would never completely replace the human brain because the machine requires the analytical mind of the cataloguer and classifier for its intelligent operation.

Possibilities for Cooperative Work in Subject Controls. M. Taube. AMER. DOC. 3(1): 21-28(Jan. 1952).

Summarizes the cooperative work done in subject fields: the work of the Group for the Standardization of Information Services, the arrangements between the Technical Information Service of AEC and the John Crerar Library, the Library of the Dept. of Agriculture and the Army Medical Library for cooperative scanning of journals to provide complete coverage for Nuclear Science Abstracts. The Cooperative Acquisitions Project, which involved the assignment of subject responsibilities to different libraries, enormously enriched the library resources of the country.



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Still Film Unit Stock Book by E. G. Gammell, 1951. 100 p. 4(5)15-45, 15penn  
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effects (S - negative sound number). Both sound and picture are classified by  
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Study of Medical Publications in the United States, E. E. Wehner, Thesis (M.S.), 1951.  
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cause the machine requires the analytical mind of the cataloguer and classifier  
for the intelligent operation.

Possible for Cooperative Work in Subject Cataloging, E. E. Wehner, AMER. SOC. 5(1)1  
21-23 (Jan. 1951).

Summarizing the cooperative work done in subject fields the work of the group  
for the Standardization of Information Services, the arrangements between the  
Technical Information Service of NRC and the John Carter Library, the library of  
the Dept. of Agriculture and the Army Medical Library for cooperative scanning  
of journals to provide complete coverage for Nuclear Science Abstracts, the  
Cooperative Agricultural Project, which involved the assignment of subject  
responsibilities to different libraries, enormously enriched the library re-  
sources of the country.

Recommendations and Results of International Conferences on Scientific Information and Bibliographic Services. H. L. Brownson. AMER. DOC. 3(1):29-55(Jan. 1952).

The four international conferences on scientific information held from June 1948 to November 1950 are described, and the recommendations adopted or approved are summarized. Any action on these recommendations is reported.

Mechanized System Launches New Era for Literature Searching. Anon. CHEMICAL AND ENGINEERING NEWS 30(27):2806,2808(July 7, 1952).

A photoelectric scanning machine including a card punch, sorter and a transcriber will permit total searching in short periods of time. A machine language is necessary to exploit the potentialities of this machine and research on language engineering is being conducted at M. I. T.

Symposium on Abstracting and Indexing. CEN Staff Review, CHEMICAL AND ENGINEERING NEWS 30(28):2888-2890(July 14, 1952).

Review of symposium revealing the extent but inadequacy of services for abstracting scientific articles in all fields.

A Punched Card Index for Nuclear Data. I. Wachtel. AMER. DOC. 3(1):56-57(1952).

A system combining the best features of conventional and punched card indexing was chosen by the Technical Information Service of the Atomic Energy Commission to indicate specified combinations of properties of nuclides.

Practical Experience in Microfacsimile Publication. D. E. Gray. AMER. DOC. 3(1):58-61(1952).

Describes the microfilm and microcard experience of the Navy Research Section of the Library of Congress and the manner in which these types of reproduction complement each other.

Multi-dimensional Classification and the Transcription of Cancer Literature to Punched Cards. E. F. Hoffman. AMER. DOC. 3(1):61-70(1952).

A method was developed whereby cancer information could be stored up in quantity in a classified easily retrievable form.

The Cumulative Catalog Technique at the Library of Congress. C. D. Gull. AMER. DOC. 2(3):131-141(1951).

The CCT process is thoroughly established in the operations of the Library of Congress for publication of catalogs, bibliographies, and indexes in book form at an economical cost of production.

Recommendations and Needs of International Conferences on Scientific Information and Bibliographic Services. H. E. Brownson. AMER. DOC. 3(1):23-25 (Jan. 1952).

The four international conferences on scientific information held from June 1948 to November 1950 are described, and the recommendations adopted or approved are summarized. Any action on these recommendations is reported.

Mechanical System Launches New Era for Literature Searching. Anon. CHEMICAL AND ENGINEERING NEWS 30(2):2882-2886 (July 7, 1952).

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Multi-dimensional Classification and the Transcription of Cancer Literature. In Punched Cards. E. F. Hoffman. AMER. DOC. 3(1):41-50 (1952).

A method was developed whereby cancer information could be stored up in quantity in a classified easily retrievable form.

The Quantitative Catalog Techniques at the Library of Congress. C. D. Gill. AMER. DOC. 3(2):131-141 (1952).

The COT process is thoroughly established in the operations of the Library of Congress for publication of catalogs, bibliographies, and indexes in book form as an economical cost of production.

Original Versus Microphotographed Editions of Documents. AMER. DOC. 2(3):150-166(1951).

The Public Documents Committee of the AIA devoted a session at the 75th. Annual Meeting of the Association to the consideration of original versus microphotographed editions of government documents. The symposium consisted of 5 papers: microprint by A. Boni, pp. 150-152; possible correlation of all forms of microtext by F. Rider, pp. 152-157; microfilm as an edition process of documentary reproduction by E. B. Power, pp. 157-159; the point of view of the Division of Public Documents by R. Eastin, pp. 160-162; point of view of the librarian, by J. K. Wilcox, pp. 162-166.

The Earliest Experiments in Microphotography. F. Luther. AMER. DOC. 2(3):167-170(1951).

The earliest microphotograph was produced by John Benjamin Dancer in 1839 and his work is here described.



Original Versus Microphotographed Editions of Documents. AMER. DOC. 2(2):150-155(1952).

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The Earliest Experiment in Microphotography. F. Fisher. AMER. DOC. 2(2):159-170(1952).

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SPECIAL LIBRARIES ASSOCIATION  
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SELECTED ABSTRACTS

Current Russian Metallurgical Texts. Carl A. Zapffe. METAL PROGRESS 60,

(2): 78-80, 100, 102, 104, 106, 108, 110, 112, 114, 116 (Aug. 1951).

A number of textbooks - principally postwar publications - directly or indirectly concerning metallurgical subjects are briefly reviewed thus giving a cross section of the status and progress in metallurgy in Russia. These texts are for sale at three organizations in New York.

Technical Information Services at Atomic Energy Laboratories. D. Puleston.

J. ENG. EDUCATION 42, (2): 93-96 (Oct. 1951).

A description of the technical information services provided at Brookhaven National Laboratory presents a general picture of a typical technical information organization at any one of the larger atomic energy research laboratories in this country. The main functions of the service comprise the operation of the Research Library, the control of classified documents, production and distribution of technical reports issued under the auspices of the Laboratory and the processing of papers authored by Brookhaven staff members intended for publication in the various open scientific journals.

Facilities of the Library of Congress: Their Use in Studying the History of

Nutrition. B. W. Adkinson. J. AM. DIETET. ASSOC. 28, (2): 129-133 (Feb. 1952)

An attempt is made to give an over-all picture of the resources of L. C. and an indication of some of the material in the collections which would be of interest and value in studying the history of nutrition.

Current Sources of Information for the Cosmetic Industry. G. Schutze.

J. SOC. COSMETIC CHEMISTS 2, (5): 335-346 (Dec. 1951).

This paper considers the latest reference texts and the birth of new periodicals in this field, and concentrates on the wealth of information in the advertising pages, manufacturers' literature and reports from societies and associations. 59 references.

Using the Patent Office Files as a Design Source. C. E. Balleison.

PRODUCT ENG. 23, (2): 191-193 (Feb. 1952).

Solutions to design and development problems are available in the patent files. These files are easy to use if you know the system used in classifying and indexing material. Searching methods are briefly outlined.



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Logic Machines. M. Gardner. SCI. AMERICAN 186, (3): 68-73 (Mar. 1952)

A history of machines capable of performing logical operations. Author presents some fascinating speculations concerning the possibility of combining reasoning and memory in a machine. A primitive logic machine is printed on p. 71 and may be cut out and operated.

Publicity for Technical Libraries. E. F. Spitzer. WILSON LIBRARY BULL. 26, (7): 550-552 (Mar. 1952).

Publicity for the special library has meaning only when it is based on professional competence, good record of experience and prompt delivery of the goods. Effective publicity is achieved first by practicing good human relations. Other means having high publicity value include the library abstract bulletin, bulletin board, methods of handling correspondence, annual report and presentation procedures for library output.

Notational Symbols in Classification. B. C. Vickery. J. DOCUMENTATION 8 (1): 15-32 (1952).

The lack of an adequate notation limits our ability to express and correlate precisely the subjects in the literature. The problem of notation is studied by examining the characteristic features of symbols. Existing classification schemes are discussed to determine how far symbolism is developed.

Proceedings of the Edinburgh Conference, 1951. London, Library Assn., 1951.

Several sections of this report are of interest to special librarians. The section entitled "Library - cooperation: a symposium" outlines the various schemes in which special libraries are already cooperating: inter-library loans, directories and union lists and bibliographical and abstracting services. Several papers in the section "Library service to industry" consider the ways in which large libraries could supplement the work of special libraries: in providing background information and in acting as a clearing house for information. It is suggested that a national system be set up with the emphasis on information rather than on books. Head librarians should read the paper "Working together - some psychological factors in efficiency" which is a plea for the application of scientific techniques of management to the organization of library work and stresses the fundamentals for the cultivation of good staff relations.

The Rivalry: Routines and Reference. P. E. DeWit. SOUTH AFRICAN LIBRARIES 19 (1): 23-25 (July 1951).

If inquiries are to be answered promptly and efficiently in the special library, routines must be economized such as cutting unnecessary details in cataloging, retaining only useful subject-headings, keeping only useful statistics and eliminating duplicate records.

Logic Machines, H. Gansner, SOVIET AMERICAN JOURNAL, (3): 58-75 (Mar. 1952)

A study of machine capacity of performing logical operations. Author presents some fascinating speculations concerning the possibility of combining reasoning and memory in a machine. A primitive logic machine is printed on p. 71 and may be cut out and operated.

Publicity for Technical Libraries, E. F. Gansner, WILSON LIBRARY BULL. 36

(7): 250-252 (Mar. 1953)

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Proceedings of the Edinburgh Conference, 1951, London, Library Assn., 1951

Several sections of this report are of interest to special librarians. The section entitled "Library - cooperation & specialization" outlines the various schemes in which special librarians are already cooperating: inter-library loans, inter-library and union lists and bibliographical and abstracting services. Several papers in the section "Library service to industry" consider the ways in which large libraries could supplement the work of special librarians in providing background information and in acting as a clearing house for information. It is suggested that a national system be set up with the emphasis on information rather than on books. Good librarians should read the paper "Working together - some psychological factors in efficiency" which is a plea for the application of scientific techniques of management to the organization of library work and stresses the fundamentals for the cultivation of good staff relations.

The Library: Routine and Reference, T. E. Dewar, SOUTH AFRICAN LIBRARIES

19 (1): 53-55 (July 1951)

If industries are to be answered promptly and efficiently in the special library, routines must be economized such as cutting unnecessary details in cataloging, retaining only useful subject-headings, keeping only useful statistics and eliminating duplicate records.

A Solution to the Problem of Storage and Availability of Chemical Literature.

T. J. Williams and A. Rose. J. CHEM. EDUCATION 29, (3): 146-147 (1952).

The authors propose a combination of IBM cards and microcards for storing large quantities of information. The specially designed card, coding system and sorting provide a method to permit rapid and thorough searching.

Thermo-Fax, Stenafax and Xeror. G. M. Conrad. AMERICAN DOCUMENTATION 2,

(2): 95-100 (1951).

The author considers operating techniques, cost, quality of copies, major virtues and defects of three new duplicating devices: Thermo-Fax for inexpensive and very rapid duplicating; Stenafax for good copies and stencils of materials otherwise unavailable for mimeograph reproduction; Xeror for good copies and rapid reproduction of multilith mats.

Some Comments on Mechanical Selection. B. C. Vickery. AMERICAN DOCUMENTATION

2, (2): 102-107 (1951).

The case for the rapid-selector vs. assembling information from documentary sources has been considerably overstated since analysis shows that for a series such as Chemical Abstracts 1) the reduction in storage space achieved by mechanical means is not so spectacular, 2) selector offers advantage in speed only for searches involving hundreds of references, 3) locating of references with the selector facilitates only one step in the process of information retrieval. The problems of indexing and classification remain.

How to Decide Whether to Microfilm Business Records, and How to Go About It.

I. Zitmore. J. ACCOUNTANCY Feb. 1951, p. 276-81.

The article discusses whether to do the work yourself or to use outside services; the circumstances which make microfilm economical and those which make it costly; contracts with microfilming services; and microfilming cameras, readers and other equipment.



A Solution to the Problem of Storage and Availability of Chemical Literature

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Thermo-Fax, Stenolax and Xerox. U. S. Patent. AMERICAN DOCUMENTATION 5,

(2): 93-100 (1951).

The author considers special techniques, cost, quality of copies, major virtues and defects of three new duplicating devices: Thermo-Fax for inexpensive and very rapid duplicating; Stenolax for good copies and accuracy of material otherwise unavailable for micrograph reproduction; Xerox for good copies and rapid reproduction of multiple sets.

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Discovering Sources of Research Materials. J. A. Groesbeck. AMERICAN

DOCUMENTATION 2, (2): 80-82 (1951). Discussion p. 83.

Access to materials is through national and subject bibliography. These materials can be uncovered more readily if legislation required or encouraged automatic deposit of all publications at a national or regional collecting point. If legislation is inadequate, then authors must be encouraged to develop a voluntary deposit system. Only in this way can comprehensive national bibliography be attained.

Storage Problems and Micro-Reproduction. D. Irvine. AMERICAN DOCUMENTATION

2, (2): 84-86 (1951).

Microfilm should not be conceived as a means of saving money but as a means of increasing efficiency which means increasing proficiency.

Use of the Industrial House Organs in the Technical Library. R. Gillespie.

Thesis (M.L.S.) Carnegie Institute of Technology. 43p. 1951.

The ways in which house organs are handled in fifteen special libraries of the Pittsburgh area are discussed and tabulated. Recommendations for increased use are given. A checklist of 142 selected technical house organs with an indication of their inclusion in indexing and abstracting services is appended.

Dissemination of Current Technical Information to the Research Personnel

Served by an Industrial Library. M. F. Haymes. Thesis (M.L.S.) Carnegie

Institute of Technology. 46p. 1951.

The techniques for making current information available to research personnel is surveyed. The importance of current data in the technical library is discussed as well as the administrative factors which govern the choice of methods, the use of the technical periodical, vertical files, patents, research reports and translations as the media of transmission for these data.

Statistics - the Measure of a Special Library's Service. G. Schutze. Address

delivered before the Special Libraries Ass'n., New Jersey Chapter, Apr. 10, 1952.

The information required to tell the story of the library involves a quantitative record of the output of work by the library staff and a record of the use made of the library by its clientele. Statistics are useful in appraising the year's work critically as well as helpful in judging and interpreting the significance of the library in the organization.

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Research Problems and Their Solution. D. Irvine. AMERICAN DOCUMENTATION

3, (2): 84-83 (1951).

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Thesis (M.I.S.). Carnegie Institute of Technology. Apr. 1951.

The ways in which house organs are handled in fifteen special libraries of the Pittsburgh area are discussed and tabulated. Recommendations for increased use are given. A checklist of 113 selected technical house organs with an indication of their inclusion in indexing and abstracting services is appended.

Measurement of Current Technical Information to the Research Personnel

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The Company Library: What It Is and Does. R. L. Vormelker. J. INDUSTRIAL TRAINING 5, (5): 2-6, 13-16, 18-26 (Sept.-Oct. 1951).

Part I considers what the library can do for a company. It discusses the six types of company libraries, lists the requirements for library personnel, equipment and space needed, the cost, and the role of the Special Libraries Association. Part II talks about the library resources, how to assemble them and organize them for use and discusses services offered by the organized library.

Chemistry in the 15th. Edition of Dewey. A. J. Jacobius. J. CATALOGING & CLASSIFICATION 7, (4): 111-116 (Fall 1951).

The features of the 15th. edition with respect to classes 540 to 547 are described. While the number of classification items has been reduced to about 1/3 in the index and the chemistry classes (541-548), it has almost doubled in the chemical technical classes (660-669). As to general arrangement there is little improvement in the 15th. edition. The principle of progressive advance from the general to the special, from theoretical treatment to practical application has been preserved. In the smaller subdivisions the 15th. ed. shows considerable improvement over its predecessor. The most important of them are: 1) inclusion of latest achievements in chemical research, 2) omission of obsolete and unimportant items, 3) allowance for new topics. The new edition shows a more simplified and more logical arrangement. It has been ridded of all obsolete and unimportant items; it is adjustable to special needs and will lend itself to additions and changes due to future developments in the field of chemistry. What it has lost in terms of detail it has gained in clearness and logic of arrangement. It is well suited to the needs of the general library, and at the same time will furnish a sound basis for expansions which might be required by special and research libraries.

List of Compendia and Data Tables in Physics. Prepared by the Royal Society. J. DOCUMENTATION 7, (4): 252-255 (Dec. 1951).

Seventy-seven titles are listed. Those of doubtful use are starred.

Subject Headings - a Practical Guide. D. J. Haykin. Washington, D. C., Government Printing Office. 145p. 70¢.

The book deals with the history of the alphabetical subject catalog, its concepts, structure and maintenance. One chapter discusses the principles underlying the choice of terms in special library catalogs; others consider its relation to author entry and shelflist. The filing of subject entries and its problems are also considered.



The Company Library: What It Is and Does. R. L. Foreman. 1. INDUSTRIAL

TRAINING 2. (2): 2-6, 13-15, 18-25 (Sept-Oct, 1921).

Part I considers what the library can do for a company. It discusses the six types of company libraries, lists the requirements for library personnel, equipment and space needed, the cost, and the role of the Special Libraries Association. Part II talks about the library resources how to assemble them and organize them for the best library service offered by the organized library.

Chemistry in the 1920s. Edition of Lewis. A. W. Jacobson. 1. CATALOGING

2. CLASSIFICATION 3. (4): 115-116 (Fall 1921).

The features of the 1921 edition with respect to classes 240 to 247 are described. While the number of classification items has been reduced to about 1/3 in the index and the chemistry classes (240-249), it has almost doubled in the chemical technical classes (250-259). As to general arrangement there is little improvement in the 1921 edition. The principle of progressive advance from the general to the special, from the chemical treatment to practical application has been preserved. In the smaller subdivisions the 1921 ed. shows considerable improvement over its predecessor. The most important of them are: (1) inclusion of latest achievements in chemical research; (2) omission of obsolete and unimportant items; (3) allowance for new topics. The new edition shows a more simplified and more logical arrangement. It has been revised to all absolute and unimportant items; it is adaptable to special needs and will lend itself to additions and changes due to future developments in the field of chemistry. What it has lost in terms of detail it has gained in clearness and logic of arrangement. It is well suited to the needs of the general library, and at the same time will furnish a sound basis for expansion which might be required by special and research libraries.

List of Comments and Data Tables in History. Prepared by the Royal

Society. 1. DOCUMENTATION 2. (4): 225-226 (Dec, 1921).

Seventy-seven titles are listed. Those of doubtful value are starred.

Subject Headings - a Practical Guide. D. J. Heyman. Washington, D. C.,

Government Printing Office, 1924. 104.

The book deals with the history of the alphabetical subject catalog, the concepts, structure and maintenance. One chapter discusses the principles underlying the choice of terms in special library catalogs; others consider its relation to author entry and shelving. The filing of subject entries and its problems are also considered.

What is Documentation. S. Briet. Paris, Editions Documentaires, Industrielles et Techniques, 1951.

This pamphlet is No. 1 in a collection entitled "Collection de Documentologie" and it contains three chapters: 1) discusses the technique of documentation, 2) defines the documentalist in contradistinction to the librarian and discusses the tools of documentation, 3) discusses the place of documentation in our time.

Development and Administration of a Special Library. C. H. Tomalin.

Library Ass'n. Pamphlet No. 4. London, Library Association, 1951. 5s.

An account of the library of the National Institute for Research in Dairying, Shinfield, Reading.

Cost Accounting in Special Libraries. G. P. Bouman. BIBLIOTHEEKLEVEN 36,

(10): 281-290 (1951).

The theory of cost analysis is explained and a simple means of accounting for such jobs as circulation of periodicals, interlibrary loans, putting books on shelves, etc.

Some Special Forms of Medical Literature. C. F. Marmoy. LIBRARY ASS'N.

RECORD 43, (11): 354-362 (1951).

The Library Association's syllabus on medical literature lists: encyclopedias, textbooks, monographs, Festschriften, Handbueher, Theses, and loose-leaf systems of medicine. These are defined and examples are given.

What Is an Information Officer? E. N. Simons. ASLIB PROC. 4, (1):

25-31 (Feb. 1952).

This article has so much to say that it is recommended as "must" reading. After describing the work of the information officer (who is not at the same time a librarian) the author offers some important points on abstracting and the abstract bulletin as well as the importance of making the service known.

What is Documentation? 2. Brief. Paris, Editions Documentation, 1951.

Articles of Technology, 1951.

This pamphlet is No. 1 in a collection entitled "Collection de Documentation" and it contains three chapters: 1) discusses the technique of documentation, 2) defines the documentation in context, 3) discusses the place of documentation in our time.

Development and Administration of a Special Library. C. H. Tomlin.

Library Series, Numbered No. 4. London, Library Association, 1951. 56.

An account of the library of the National Institute for Research in Cystic Fibrosis, Reading.

What is Documentation in Special Libraries? G. F. Brown. BIRMINGHAM 30.

(10) 351-356 (1951).

The theory of cost analysis is explained and a simple means of accounting for such jobs as circulation of periodicals, interlibrary loans, postage books on shelves, etc.

Some Special Forms of Medical Libraries. C. F. Brown. LIBRARY ASS'N.

RECORD 47. (11) 356-362 (1951).

The Library Association's explanation on medical libraries lists: encyclopedias, textbooks, monographs, periodicals, handbooks, theses, and local systems of medicine. These are defined and examples are given.

What is an Information Officer? E. M. Brown. ASLIB PROC. 4. (12)

2-31 (Feb. 1952).

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The Optimum Use of Staff in the Small Library. B. C. Vickery. ASLIB PROC.

3, (4): 225-233 (1951).

There are two groups of jobs in library service; technical services and reference services. There are four aspects of library service: clerical, bibliographical, information and administrative. The special background of knowledge and skill required of each of these is discussed and their duties allocated. Efficiency in library service is most likely to be attained if strict division of labor is not practiced. Good library service can only be achieved by a continuous process of education - studying books and the subject of one's library.

Some Classification and Indexing Problems in an Industrial Information

Bureau. E. B. Uvarov. ASLIB PROC. 4, (1): 5-12 (1952).

The author describes the indexing and classification tasks faced by the information department of Courtaulds, Ltd. A 2-digit system for classifying abstracts for the textile and plastics industries with special emphasis on man-made fibers was devised and developed. Produces are divided into nine main groups which are sub-divided further. The subdivision is parallel throughout the groups. The classification is extended to cover pure science and engineering as well. Since the general classification is not always sufficient for tracing specific items or for making detailed searches, an alphabetical subject index was developed to supplement the classified abstracts. The indexing of company reports and an index of textile chemicals are described.

An Intelligence Officer in Industry. V. E. Parke. ASLIB PROC. 4, (1):

20-24 (1952).

Intelligence work has no clearly defined field, no exclusive methods and no uniform place in a firm. It is an art depending on knowledge of the firm and good subject training. An important requirement is friendliness, versatility and the service attitude.



The Optimum Use of Staff in the Small Library. B. C. Vickery. ARLIS PROC.

3. (A): 222-231 (1951).

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Some Classification and Indexing Problems in an Industrial Information

Bureau. E. B. Weaver. ARLIS PROC. A. (1): 2-12 (1952).

The author describes the indexing and classification tasks faced by the information department of General Electric, Ltd. A 3-digit system for classifying abstracts for the textile and plastic industries with special emphasis on man-made fibers was devised and developed. Products are divided into nine main groups which are sub-divided further. The subdivision is parallel throughout the groups. The classification is extended to cover pure science and engineering as well. Since the general classification is not always sufficient for finding specific items or for making detailed searches, an alphabetical subject index was developed to supplement the classified abstracts. The indexing of company reports and an index of textile chemicals are described.

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